

The Knoxville Independent

GEO. W. FORD, EDITOR.

718 GAY STREET.
OFFICE PHONE (OLD) 296
RESIDENCE PHONE (OLD) 686

Entered at the postoffice at Knoxville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates, by mail, one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents; single copies, 2 cents.

"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

District 19.
Headquarters, Knoxville, Tenn.
Room 112 Henson Bldg., Wal Ave.
and Prince St. Old phone 881.F. J. Smith President
Graysville, Tenn.W. H. Lynch Vice-President
Jellico, Tenn.A. M. Gann Secretary-Treas.
Knoxville, Tenn.INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEMBERS
John Jeffrey Pittsburg, Ky.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

J. L. GOINS Woodbridge, Tenn.
Richard Lowe Briceville, Tenn.
Phil Lynch Soddy, Tenn.
John McQuinn Pittsburg, Ky.
Joe A. White East Bernstadt, Ky.

AUDITORS

Thos. Brown East Bernstadt, Ky.
Robert Gann Soddy, Tenn.
F. T. Floyd Pittsburg, Ky.

TELLERS

Wade Brown East Bernstadt, Ky.
J. D. Posey Soddy, Tenn.
J. S. Cousins Newcomb, Tenn.

DELEGATES TO TENNESSEE

F. J. Smith Graysville, Tenn.
John F. Bowden Knoxville, Tenn.
Pat Gary Knoxville, Tenn.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR TENNESSEE

F. J. Smith Graysville, Tenn.

DELEGATE TO KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF LABOR

John Jeffrey Pittsburg, Ky.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR KENTUCKY

Chas. E. Wells East Bernstadt, Ky.

Cuba needs at least a million men to work on her sugar plantations.

Seven thousand mechanics in the New York navy yard demanded an increase in wages.

Laborers in Cuba are now receiving \$3 a day, whereas in former years the maximum wage was 95 cents.

Garment workers of Philadelphia have won a forty-eight hour week and a 20 per cent advance in wages.

Labor during the year 1916 received wage increases totaling \$7,000,000,000. Twenty-five million workers, according to estimates in the Review of Reviews, have been the beneficiaries.

LABOR PRESS MEETING.

Members of International Association to Select Convention City.

R. E. Woodmansee of Springfield, secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press of America, has sent a letter to each member of the association asking him to vote on the place for holding the 1917 convention.

The Labor Press holds its annual meeting in May of each year at a city selected by referendum vote.

The cities are nominated at the annual convention, and the referendum is taken during the months of January and February. There are seven cities in the race, and the vote will be announced the last week in February.

There are nearly a hundred labor papers throughout the United States that hold membership in this association, and it is growing every year. The cities being voted upon are as follows: Cleveland, O.; St. Louis, Columbus, O.; Dayton, O.; Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit, Mich.

Labor Fights Canneries Bill.

A fight to the finish is predicted by the labor organizations of New York, working with numerous men and women prominent in social and industrial reforms, when a cannery bill similar to that vetoed by Governor Whitman May 19, 1916, comes up before the legislature. The necessity for making the cannery bill fight again is argued from the introduction of a bill by Assemblyman Dewey of Niagara, in which the issue of permitting women to work twelve hours a day in the canneries is again raised.

Many Wage Increases.

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson stated recently that more than 1,100,000 wage earners in the United States received substantial increases in pay in the months of November and December, 1916, according to figures just compiled.

EDUCATION OF THE APPRENTICE

Method of Supplying Vocational Training a Problem.

BETTER WORKMEN NEEDED

Under Haphazard System of Teaching Now in Vogue the Boy Who Wishes to Learn a Trade is Seriously Handicapped—Plan of Typographical Union Has Some Good Features.

How best to adapt our system of education to the needs of the pupil, of industry and of the community is one of the problems that is pressing for settlement. The importance of this problem is being more generally recognized every day, and the great labor organizations, the large industrial corporations, individual employers, social service workers, educators and parents are giving it not only consideration, but intensive study.

There is no doubt but that the great purpose of education is to increase not only the knowledge, but the usefulness of the individual, by preparing him or her to earn a better living and to be a better member of society. That society needs not cheaper but better workmen is an admitted fact, and both capital and labor are working, although along different lines, to reach this end.

One of the largest questions to be answered is: How shall vocational training be supplied? Shall it be in the high schools as independent shop experience, or in continuation schools, where apprentices shall study a few hours a week at the expense of the employer?

There is growing up among employers generally in industrial plants a realization that they owe a duty to their apprentices that they have not been performing. Except in a few institutions no attempt has been made until recently to really educate the apprentice. The boy endeavoring to learn a trade has been greatly handicapped by this condition, with the result that he has secured his industrial knowledge in haphazard fashion instead of in logical sequence with a view to its proper application. The reason for this has been that it was no one's duty to teach the apprentice. The journeymen were too valuable as producers to be used as instructors. Foremen had no time to devote to more than casual instruction, with the result that there have been turned out of the shops of this country a lot of half-baked journeymen who had to really learn their trade at the expense of their subsequent employers.

Naturally such a condition is a tax upon any industry. Spoiled work and inefficient methods cost more than education, and, realizing that, a number of large industrial establishments set about providing the necessary education for their apprentices. Two general systems of training were pursued. Some shops provided self contained schools under the direction of workmen detailed to that service, where the apprentices were required to spend a certain number of hours each day and to take periodical examinations to establish their proficiency. In other industrial centers the employers arranged with the local school authorities for special school courses for apprentices supplementary to the shop practice. Both methods have worked well.

Some of the great labor unions, particularly the International Typographical union, established correspondence schools for journeymen and apprentices, but this work is voluntary and is taken up only by the more ambitious boys and men. The Typographical union in co-operation with employers is working out an apprenticeship plan under which both are to assist in the education of the apprentice, who must be periodically examined by the union officials to determine his progress and proficiency and to ascertain whether or not the employer is living up to his educational obligation and the boy is taking advantage of his opportunities. If the employer does not provide proper facilities he is required to furnish them. If the boy shows upon examination that he is not adapted to the trade he will be told so and dismissed and cannot again enter as an apprentice.

All of these plans must be studied, and the one most adaptable to each community adopted. For each community has different educational and vocational needs. What shall be taught and how it shall be taught are the large questions to be determined.

In addition there is occupational guidance, a function of the vocational school, to determine by a study of the individual student the vocation or business to which his abilities and inclinations best adapt him, in order that there may be as few square pegs in round holes as possible. Both of these are extremely large subjects presenting problems, the proper solution of which is vital to our industrial and commercial welfare. The United States bureau of education at Washington is giving careful attention to these subjects in their various phases and maintains a special department for their study.—San Francisco Recorder.

Welsh Miners' Demands Granted. The British government has granted the demand of the Welsh miners for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

Union Label shoes are the best

We do Job Printing at Fair Prices.

LATE NEWS

CONDENSED

Happenings Over Commonwealth as Gleaned from Various Places

Lynnville.—The forward movement institute of the Columbia district conference was held at the Lynnville Methodist church.

Knoxville.—The annual meeting of the Tennessee conference of churches and corrections will be held in Knoxville April 15-16-17.

Humboldt.—A careful survey of the acreage of strawberries which will be shipped from Humboldt during this season shows there are around 2,500 acres.

Bristol.—Experts from the university department of extension, interested in improving home and farm conditions in Tennessee, invaded Sullivan county.

Lexington.—Since the resignation of Sheriff J. Frank Martin of Henderson county, effective at midnight March 31, the race to fill out his unexpired term has grown warm.

Bristol.—The body of Joseph Stewart, a well-known resident of Bluff City, aged 70, was found in a mill race. He evidently had fallen into the water while fishing.

MANY WANT TO GO TO WAR

Chicago Recruiting Offices Jammed to the Doors With Youths and Women.

Chicago, March 22.—Wednesday probably was the heaviest from the point of recruiting for the army and navy in Chicago of any since the Spanish-American war. The army, navy and marine recruiting stations were jammed to the doors with youths and men seeking to enlist. Among those at the navy stations were many women who wished to enroll under the new orders permitting them to serve in clerical capacities on shore.

GERMAN PLOT IS UNEARTHED

Cleveland Police Arrest John J. Frye Arrested—Large Quantities of Literature Seized.

Cleveland, O., March 22.—Police unearthed what they believe to be a German plot in the arrest of John J. Frye, forty-six, a machinist in a hotel. Co-felices made the arrest of Frye.

In an adjoining room to a conversation in which it is alleged Frye offered a man \$500 to kill two Clevelanders prominent in national councils. Large quantities of literature, all German propaganda, were found in his possession.

MILITARY CENSUS IN OHIO

May Be Taken—Enrollment of Male Citizens Is Ordered in Emergency Measure.

Columbus, O.—Ohio was first in the statement of its position with regard to the "little group of willful men" in the United States Senate and first in formulation of a policy to handle the threatened transportation tie-up. Now it follows with effective support for the President in the eventualities of the international situation. Through the decision to enact an emergency measure "to cause an enrollment of the military forces of the State of Ohio," the commonwealth will be able to tell the President what it can do in a crisis.

The enactment would have been completed but for the failure of Minority Leader Frank Reighard, of Fulton county, to agree to a suspension of rules in the House after the bill had passed the Senate without a dissenting vote.

53 ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY

Indiana Men Indicted on Charge of Election Conspiracy, Arraigned at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, March 22.—Fifty-three of 154 defendants in election conspiracy cases pleaded guilty when arraigned in federal court. The principals in each case, including Mayor R. O. Johnson of Gary; Chief of Police Samuel Perrott of Indianapolis; Dr. C. W. Edmonds, Republican candidate for mayor of Frankfort, and leading politicians of Evansville either pleaded guilty or filed demurrers. Most of those who pleaded guilty were colored men who admitted they sold their votes in Evansville.

WAR EXISTS, SAYS MARSHALL

Vice President Urges Support of "Sad Eyed Man in White House" in Great Crisis.

Montgomery, Ala., March 22.—Vice President Marshall in an address here said that a state of war between the United States and Germany actually exists and made a plea for the people of Montgomery to stand behind "the sad eyed man in the White House, who is trying to determine what is best for the republic." He added that there are some things worse than war, especially peace with dishonor.



In what year did Dr. Tanner make his famous fast? Dr. Tanner of New York city fasted forty days, from June 23 to Aug. 7, 1880, reducing his weight from 157½ to 121½ pounds.

Does the Turkish government charge for all vessels, including her own, which pass through the Dardanelles?

There are no tolls on navigation through the Dardanelles, but the Turkish government reserves to itself, as these straits are entirely in its territory, the right of controlling navigation therein.

What does the expression "a wheel within a wheel" mean? Who originated it?

It is a common and long established expression to signify complicated machinery or an involved process. The figure may have been drawn from the Bible. Ezekiel x, 10, describing the four wheels and cherubim, says, "And, as for its appearances, their four wheels had one likeness, as if a wheel had been in the midst of a wheel."

What is the difference between a foreign minister and an ambassador?

The latter is the higher rank. The United States did not appoint diplomatic representatives of higher rank than minister until 1893, when by act of congress the higher grade of ambassador was created. This was done primarily as an act of reciprocal courtesy toward countries that sent ambassadors to the United States. In his annual message of 1893 President Cleveland said: "Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1893, authorizing the president to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accredited their agents here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representatives at this capital the title of ambassador, and I have responded by accrediting the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia and when made will be similarly met." Since then the list has been extended, and now our representatives in the following countries are called ambassadors—viz, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Spain and Turkey. Our representatives at all other countries are called ministers, there being thirty of this grade. Ambassadors receive \$17,500 a year and ministers \$10,000, except those to Belgium, China, Cuba and the Netherlands, who receive \$12,000.

Please print the original official declaration of the Monroe doctrine.

In his annual message December, 1823, President Monroe said:

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Earlier in the same message was this passage, which has perhaps been more quoted than any other portion of the document:

"In the discussion to which this interest has given rise and the arrangements by which they may terminate the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers."

How long did the government own and operate the old National road? What disposition was finally made of the road?

The road was begun in 1806, and work on it was continued to 1838. It was finally turned over to the states through which it passed—Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

How long was General Nelson A. Miles in command of the United States army? Was he a West Point graduate?

He was commander of the United States army from 1895 until his retirement in 1903. He never attended the Military academy at West Point or any other military school, but a natural talent for military affairs and long experience in the field made him well fitted for high position in the army.

Send us your job printing.

"MADE IN AMERICA"

Enlist!

Enlist for America!
Enlist to keep American money in America for the benefit of Americans.
Enlist in the fight to boom "Made In America" products.
Enlist in the army of patriotic citizens of this great and peaceful land who believe in spending their money for American goods only so that they will benefit themselves and the poor man who is out of work.

Can the national guard be called to serve outside the territories of the United States?

Under the law of June 3, 1916—the national defense act—the president of the United States is empowered to use the state militia in the service of the country under the same conditions as the regular army.

Were submarine mines or hand grenades used in our civil war? If not, what was the mine explosion referred to in history?

Submarine mines first received the seal of international authority during the civil war. The hand grenade dates back to the sixteenth century, and the principle was made use of in the civil war. The mine explosion probably referred to is an incident of the siege of Petersburg in July, 1864, when an extensive mine under the Confederate fortifications was exploded with terrible effect. The fort, its guns and other munitions of war, with 800 men, were thrown high in the air.

I have tried vainly to leave the declaration of the terms "British lion" and "Russian bear." Is it possible you can help me?

The "British lion" seems to come from the leopards, popularly called lions, on the banner of the kings of England. These "lions" have been borne by the kings of England since the time of Stephen, who died in 1154. The Scots' king bore a lion on his banner. So the term "British lion" applied to the union of the two kingdoms under one king. The origin of the "Russian bear" is obscure. The expressions probably have an English origin.

A says that Adrianople was captured by the Turks eighty-seven years before Constantinople, whereas B says Adrianople was captured by them after Constantinople. Which is correct?

Adrianople was captured in 1361, and Constantinople fell in 1453. From its capture till the time Constantinople fell Adrianople was the residence of the Turkish sultans.

Cookeville.—The election held in this city providing for a new charter, instead of the present aldermanic form of government, resulted as follows: For 211, against 147.

To settle a dispute, did President Lincoln at any time during the civil war offer to take back the seceding states and allow them to retain their slaves and re-enter the Union if they would give up the struggle?

He made it clear that his main object was to preserve or restore the Union, whether with or without slavery. In his annual message of December, 1861, after the war had begun, Mr. Lincoln expressed his purpose "to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest." In a reply to those who criticized his policy in 1862 he wrote: "If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that."

What is the origin of the saying, "All roads lead to Rome?"

The expression "All roads lead to Rome" originated from the fact that it was part of the policy of the Roman empire to build excellent roads into all the countries conquered, so whenever a road of quality was found in Italy it was known to lead to Rome.

Unions and Merchants. What does a strong local labor movement mean to the merchant? Just this: It means that the wage worker has enough to spend for the necessities and some luxuries in life, a twenty-five dollar suit instead of a ten dollar one, a three dollar hat instead of a fifty cent one, better furniture at home with other comforts, good seats at the theaters and a little saved against future debt accumulation. A poorly paid nonunion worker is brother to the pauper—that is, he is a poor customer at best, even if he can remain honest and pay his debts.

\$1.25 FOUR MONTHLY MAGAZINES \$1.25
And Our Paper—All One Year

Get The Most For Your Money

By taking advantage of this remarkable offer now, you make a cash saving of \$1.10. You get a year's subscription to our paper and to these four splendid magazines—a total value of \$2.35 for only \$1.25.

This offer is open to old and new subscribers. If you are already a subscriber to any of these magazines, your subscription will be extended one year from date of expiration.

This offer also includes a FREE dress pattern. When you receive your first copy of Today's, select any dress pattern you desire, send your order to Today's Magazine, giving them the size and number of the pattern and they will send it to you free of charge.

Never before has any newspaper been able to offer magazines of such high character at this price. We are proud of this offer and we urge you to take advantage of it at once.

\$1.25 Send Your Order Before You Forget It \$1.25
The Magazines Will Stop Promptly When Time Is Up

SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT.